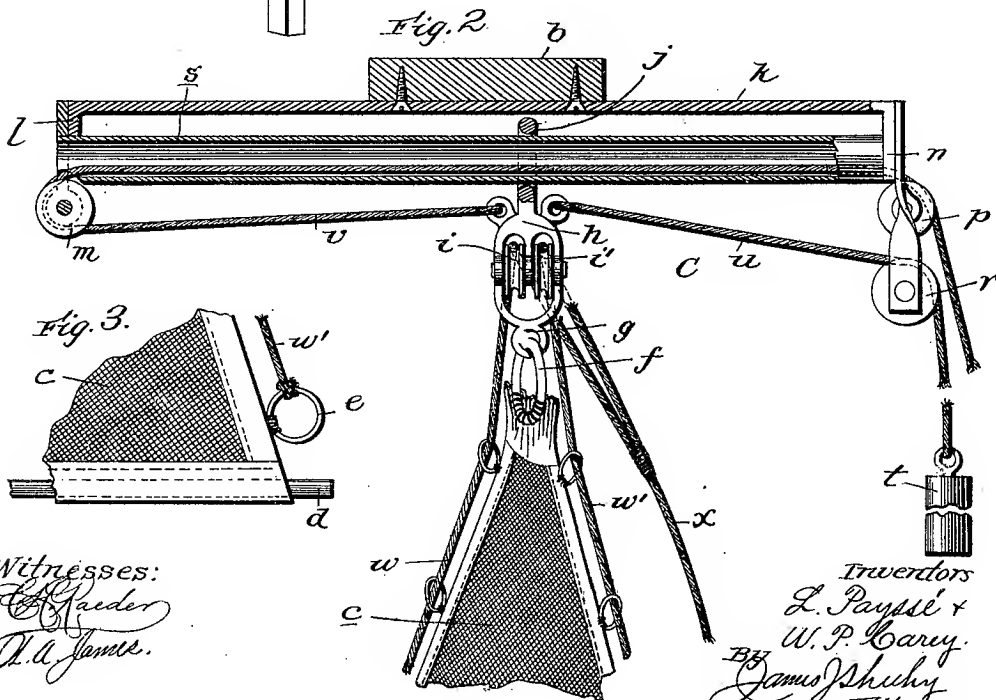
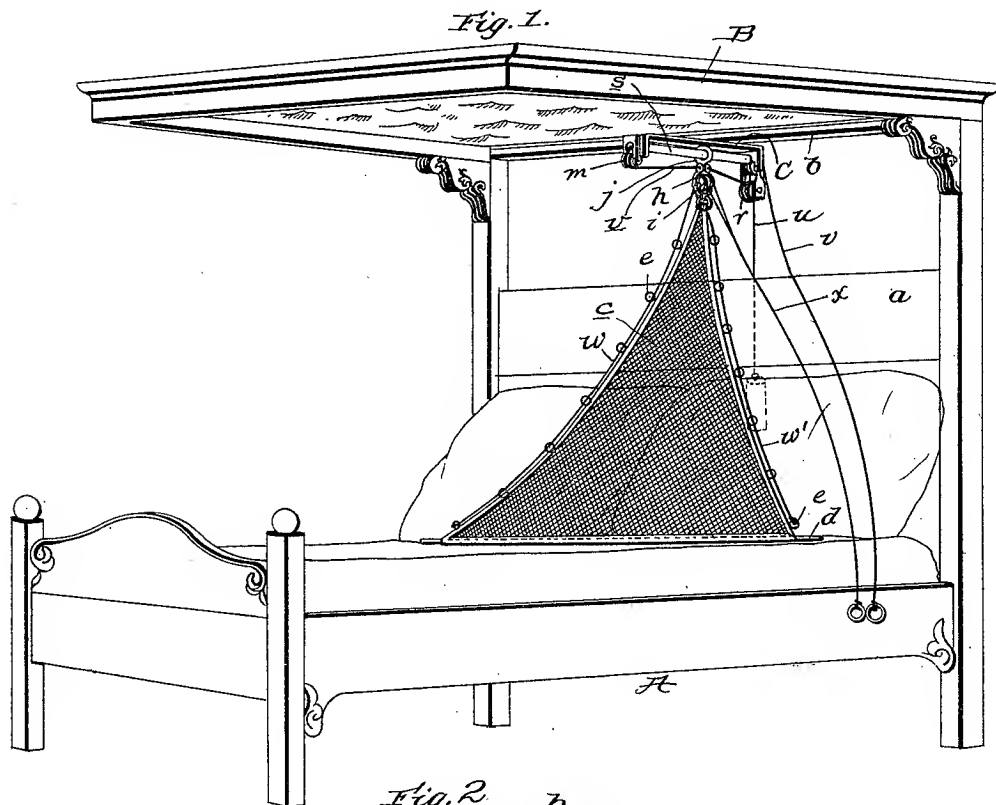


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. PAYSSÉ & W. P. CAREY

MOSQUITO BAR ATTACHMENT.

Patented Mar. 8, 1898.



Witnesses:
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Inventors
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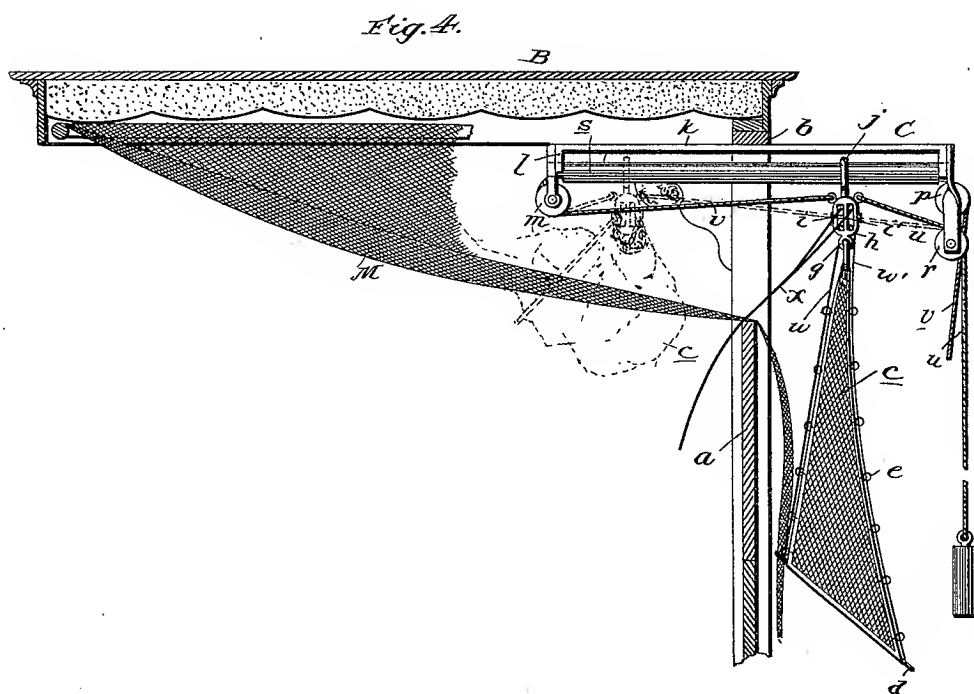
(No Model.)

L. PAYSSÉ & W. P. CAREY.
MOSQUITO BAR ATTACHMENT.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

No. 600,167.

Patented Mar. 8, 1898.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS PAYSSÉ AND WILLIAM P. CAREY, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MOSQUITO-BAR ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,167, dated March 8, 1898.

Application filed April 28, 1897. Serial No. 634,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS PAYSSÉ and WILLIAM P. CAREY, citizens of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mosquito-Bar Attachments; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention has for its object to provide those bedsteads which are equipped with "testers" and mosquito-bars with an attachment whereby the mosquito-bar may be readily deposited behind the headboard of the bedstead when in use and as readily withdrawn from behind the same by a person standing at the side of the bedstead.

With the foregoing in view the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bedstead equipped with a tester and also with our improved attachment, the mosquito-bar being omitted to permit of clearer illustration of the attachment. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail sectional view of the attachment with the receptacle for the mosquito-bar partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation of a portion of the receptacle for the mosquito-bar; and Fig. 4 is a detail longitudinal section with a portion of the mosquito-bar broken away, illustrating by dotted lines the receptacle with the mosquito-bar therein in an elevated position ready to be moved to the rear of the headboard and by full lines in their position behind the headboard.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates a bedstead having a headboard *a* and a cross-bar *b*, disposed in a plane above the headboard, and B indicates a tester or frame which is connected with and arranged over the bedstead and is designed to support a mosquito-bar in the ordinary manner, the said mosquito-bar being omitted in Fig. 1 to permit of clearer illustration of our improvements.

C indicates our attachment, which is designed to enable a person standing at the side

of the bedstead to readily deposit a mosquito-bar behind the headboard of the same and as readily withdraw said mosquito-bar when it is desired to use the same. This attachment comprises a receptacle *c*, formed by a piece of suitable textile material, which may be of rectangular or triangular form, although the latter is preferred, and is provided at its lower edge with a metallic rod *d* and along its side edges with rings *e* for a purpose presently to be described. At its upper end said receptacle *c* is provided with a ring *f*, and this ring is interlocked with a ring *g* of a block *h*, which carries two sheaves *i i'*, and is further provided with a large ring *j* for a purpose presently described.

k indicates a bar which is connected to and disposed at right angles to the frame-bar *b* and is provided at its forward end with a depending branch *l*, carrying a sheave *m*, and terminates at its rear end in a depending portion *n*, carrying two sheaves *p r*, and *s* indicates a tubular rod which has its ends arranged in the branches *l n* of bar *k* and extends through and forms a support for the ring *j*, which is movable on the rod in the direction of the length thereof for a purpose presently described.

t indicates a weight which rests back of the headboard of the bedstead and is connected with the casting *h* by a cord *u*, which takes over the sheave *r*, as shown.

v indicates a cord which is connected to casting *h* and passes over sheave *m* and through tube *s* and over sheave *p* and thence to the side of the bedstead, and *w w'* indicate cords which are connected to the opposite side edges of the receptacle *c*, adjacent to the lower edge thereof, and extend through rings *e* and over the sheaves *i i'* and terminate in a single cord *x*, which also extends to the side of the bedstead, as shown.

In practice when the bed is occupied and the mosquito-bar is in use the receptacle *c* may be made to hang behind the headboard of the bedstead, so as to be out of the way. When the bed is to be made up, it is simply necessary for the chambermaid to draw upon the cord *x*, so as to raise the rod *d* of receptacle *c* above the headboard, and, while holding said cord *x*, to draw upon the cord *v*, so as to move the receptacle *c* to a position in

front of the headboard, and, while still holding the cord *v*, to release the cord *x*, so as to permit the receptacle *c* to fall and assume the position shown in Fig. 1. The operator
 5 now continues to hold the cord *v* with one hand, while with her other hand she places the free portion or portions of the mosquito-bar *M* in the receptacle *c*. With this done the operator, while still holding the cord *v*,
 10 draws downwardly on the cord *x*, when the rod *d* of the receptacle *c* will be raised, while the fabric of said receptacle will sag downwardly with the mosquito-bar therein. The cord *x* is thus drawn upon until the rod *d* of
 15 the receptacle *c* is raised to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4, when the operator, while still holding the cord *x*, releases the cord *v*. This release of the cord *v* enables the weight *t* to draw the receptacle *c* and the
 20 free portion of the mosquito-bar *M* therein to a position in rear of the headboard *a*, and now when the cord *x* is released the receptacle *c*, by reason of the weight of rod *d*, will fall to the position shown in Fig. 4, and the
 25 free portion of the mosquito-bar will also fall and said bar will assume a position between the receptacle *c* and the headboard, as shown in said figure. The mosquito-bar is now out of the way and the chambermaid can make
 30 the bed without the bar interfering with such operation. After the bed is made up and it is desired to return the mosquito-bar to its operative position it is simply necessary for the operator to draw the rod *d* of receptacle
 35 *c* upwardly through the medium of the cord *x*, and, while still holding cord *x*, to draw the receptacle *c* forwardly to a position in front of the headboard through the medium of the cord *v*. When this is done and the cord *x* is released, the rod *d*, by reason of its weight, will
 40 fall, and, bearing on the mosquito-bar, will drag the free portion of said bar over the headboard to a position in front of the same. The mosquito-bar may then be disengaged
 45 from the receptacle *c* and properly adjusted, and the receptacle *c* may be returned to its position in rear of the headboard.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in virtue of our improvements a chambermaid
 50 may quickly and easily place the depending portion of a mosquito-bar behind the headboard of a bedstead without getting upon the

bed and without in any way scratching or marring the bedstead. It will also be seen that the mosquito-bar may be as readily withdrawn from behind the headboard, as desired. 55

It is obvious that in lieu of the sheaves described suitable guides or eyes may be employed without departing from the scope of our invention, although the sheaves are preferable for obvious reasons. 60

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. The combination with a bedstead; of a track supported above the headboard of the bedstead and extending in front and rear thereof, a carriage on said track, means for moving the carriage on the track in the direction of the length thereof, a receptacle *c*, hung from the carriage, and a cord connected to the lower portion of the receptacle and extending through a guide in the carriage, substantially as specified. 70

2. The combination with a bedstead, of the bar supported above the headboard of the bedstead and extending in front and rear thereof, and having a depending portion at its forward end provided with a sheave *m*, and a depending portion at its rear end provided with sheaves *p*, *r*, a tubular rod supported at its rear ends in the depending portions of the bar, a block or carriage having a ring mounted on the tubular rod and also having sheaves *i*, *i'*, the receptacle *c*, hung from the block or carriage and having the rod at its lower edge and rings along its side edges, cords connected with the lower portion of the receptacle *c*, and extending through the rings and also over the sheaves *i*, *i'*, a cord connected with the block or carriage and extending over sheaves *m*, and *p*, and through the tubular rod, and a cord connected to the block or carriage and over the sheave *r*, and carrying a weight; the said weight hanging in rear of the headboard of the bedstead, substantially as specified. 85 90 95

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS PAYSSÉ.
 WILLIAM P. CAREY.

Witnesses:

SIDNEY ROBINSON,
 SEYMOUR BERNSTEIN.